

Madinah Arabic Reader

Book 1

Dr. V. Abdur Rahim

Madinah Arabic Reader Book 1

ARABIC COURSE AS TAUGHT AT
THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MADINAH

Professor Abdur Rahim, Director of the Translation Centre of the King Fahd Quran Printing Complex and former Professor of Arabic at the Islamic University of Madinah, Saudi Arabia, has authored texts designed to impart a knowledge of classical Arabic through applied grammar. Each lesson, based on a conversation, illustrates distinctive language patterns. These patterns are elucidated by a variety of helpful exercises. The vocabulary ranges from classical and Quranic Arabic to modern Arabic.

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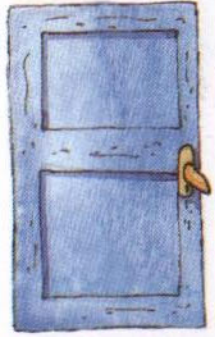
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الدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

LESSON ONE

هَذَا



هَذَا بَابٌ.



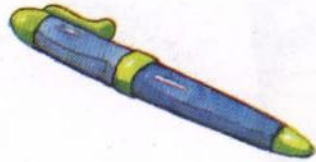
هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ.



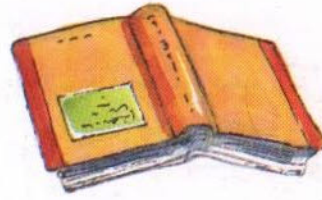
هَذَا بَيْتٌ.



هَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ.



هَذَا قَلَمٌ.



هَذَا كِتَابٌ.



هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ.



هَذَا سَرِيرٌ.



هَذَا مَكْتَبٌ.

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Illustrated by Gurmeet
First published 2007
Reprinted 2011
© Goodword Books 2011

Goodword Books
1, Nizamuddin West Market, New Delhi-110 013
email: info@goodwordbooks.com
Printed in India

see our complete catalogue at
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In this lesson we learn the following patterns:

What is this?

مَا هَذَا؟

This is a book.

هَذَا كِتَابٌ.

Is this a house?

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ؟

Yes, this is a house.

نعم، هَذَا بَيْتٌ.

No, this is a mosque.

لا، هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ.

Who is this?

مَنْ هَذَا؟

Note:

1. هَذَا is pronounced هَآذَا, but it is written without the first alif.
2. Arabic has no word corresponding to the English "is", i.e. Arabic has no copula.
3. There is no word in Arabic corresponding to "a" in English as in "this is a book". The n-sound at the end of the Arabic noun (kitâbu-n, baitu-n, masjidu-n) is the Arabic indefinite article corresponding to the English "a"/"an". This n-sound is called **tanwîn**.
4. The particle أ placed at the beginning of a statement turns it into a question, e.g.,

This is a house.

هَذَا بَيْتٌ.

Is this a house?

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ؟

READ AND WRITE

اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ



هَذَا كَلْبٌ.



مَا هَذَا؟ هَذَا قَلَمٌ.



هَذَا جَمَلٌ.



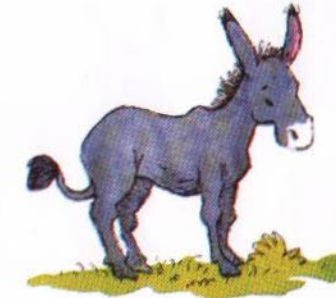
مَنْ هَذَا؟ هَذَا طَبِيبٌ.



أَهَذَا كَلْبٌ؟ لا، هَذَا قِطٌّ.



أَهَذَا دِيكٌ؟ نَعَمْ.



أَهَذَا حِصَانٌ؟ لا، هَذَا حِمَارٌ.



مَنْ هَذَا؟ هَذَا رَجُلٌ.



أَهَذَا وَلَدٌ؟ نَعَمْ.

Madinah Arabic Reader

Book 2

Dr. V. Abdur Rahim

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ISBN 81-7898-474-1



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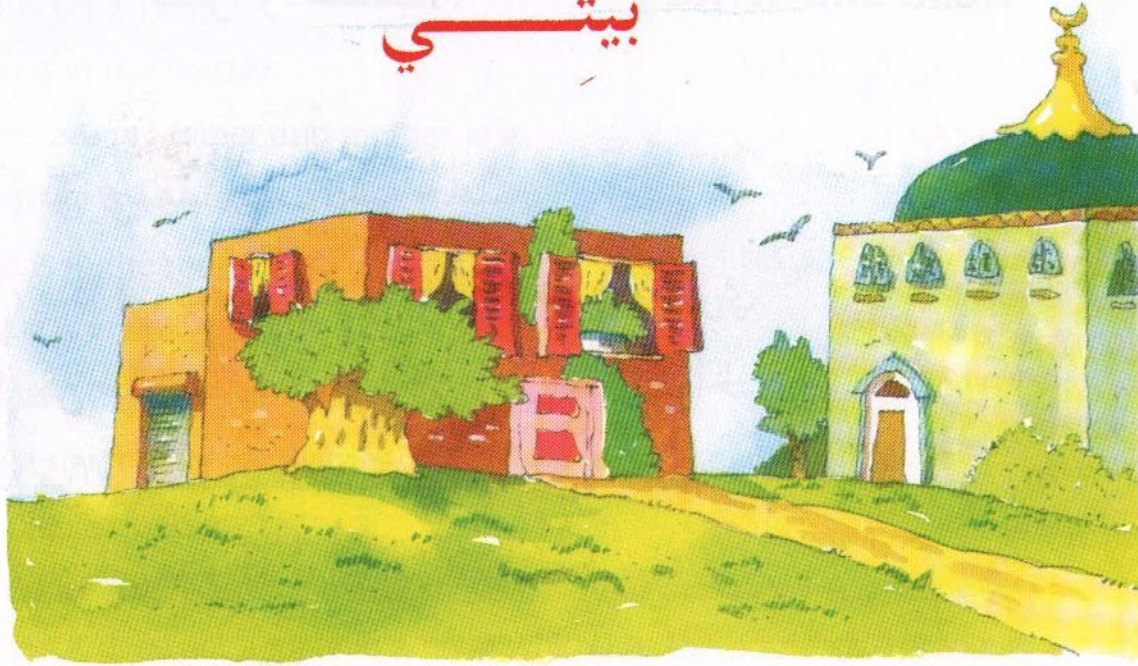
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الدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

LESSON 1

بَيْتِي



هَذَا بَيْتِي. بَيْتِي أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ. بَيْتِي جَمِيلٌ. فِيهِ حَدِيقَةٌ صَغِيرَةٌ. هَذِهِ
غُرْفَتِي. فِيهَا نَافِذَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ وَمِرْوَحَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ. هَذَا سَرِيرِي وَهَذَا كُرْسِيِّي
وَهَذَا مَكْتَبِي. سَاعَتِي وَقَلَمِي وَكِتَابِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ. وَحَقِيبَتِي تَحْتَ
الْمَكْتَبِ. نَافِذَةُ غُرْفَتِي مَفْتُوحَةٌ.

هَذِهِ غُرْفَةُ أَخِي. وَتِلْكَ غُرْفَةُ أُخْتِي. غُرْفَةُ أَخِي كَبِيرَةٌ وَغُرْفَةُ أُخْتِي صَغِيرَةٌ.
غُرْفَةُ أَخِي أَمَامَ غُرْفَتِي وَغُرْفَةُ أُخْتِي أَمَامَ الْمَطْبَخِ.

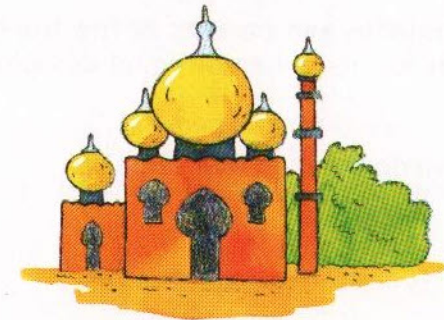
لِي أَخٌ وَاحِدٌ اسْمُهُ أُسَامَةُ ، وَلِي أُخْتُ وَاحِدَةٌ اسْمُهَا سَعَادُ.

أَبِي وَأُمِّي فِي تِلْكَ الْغُرْفَةِ الْكَبِيرَةِ.

أَنَا أَحَبُّ أَبِي وَأُمِّي . وَأَحَبُّ أَخِي وَأُخْتِي .

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POINTS TO REMEMBER

This is a revision lesson. It contains only two new words:

أَحَبُّ and فِيهِ/فِيهَا

1. فِيهِ means "in it", e.g.,

Who is in the house?

There are my father and mother in it.

مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ؟

فِيهِ أَبِي وَأُمِّي.

2. The feminine is فِيهَا, e.g.,

Who is in the room?

There is my brother in it.

مَنْ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ؟

فِيهَا أَخِي.

3. أَحَبُّ means "I love, I like", e.g.,

I love my father, my mother,

my brother and my sister.¹

أَحَبُّ أَبِي وَأُمِّي وَأَخِي وَأُخْتِي.



The object of a verb is in the accusative case (مَنْصُوبٌ), i.e. takes «-a» ending. But it does not appear in a noun which has the possessive pronoun of the first person singular attached to it. Here are some examples of the object without the possessive pronoun of the first person:

أَحَبُّ اللَّهِ. (uḥibbu llâh-a) I love Allâh.

أَحَبُّ الرَّسُولِ. (uḥibbu r-rasûl-a) I love the Messenger.

أَحَبُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ. (uḥibbu rasûl-a llâhi) I love the Messenger of Allâh.

أَحَبُّ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ. (uḥibbu l-lughat-a l- arabiyyat-a) I love Arabic language.

Here we can learn تُحِبُّ "you love" (masculine singular).

Do you love Allâh?

Do you love your language (lughat-a-ka)?

Whom do you love?

What do you like?

أَتُحِبُّ اللَّهَ؟

أَتُحِبُّ لُغَتَكَ؟

مَنْ تُحِبُّ؟

مَاذَا تُحِبُّ؟

EXERCISES

تَمَارِين

Read and Write : (١) اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ :

(١) مَنْ فِي هَذَا الْبَيْتِ؟ فِيهِ حَامِدٌ.

(٢) مَاذَا فِي الْحَقِيبَةِ؟ فِيهَا كِتَابِي وَقَلَمِي وَدَفْطَرِي.

(٣) مَنْ فِي السَّيَّارَةِ؟ فِيهَا أَبِي وَأُمِّي وَأَخِي وَأُخْتِي.

(٤) مَنْ فِي مَسْجِدِ الْجَامِعَةِ الْآنَ؟ مَا فِيهِ أَحَدٌ.

(٥) مَنْ فِي هَذِهِ الْغُرْفَةِ؟ فِيهَا الْمُدِيرُ.



Read: (٢) اقْرَأْ :

(١) أَحَبُّ أَبِي وَأُمِّي.

(٢) أَحَبُّ أَخِي وَأُخْتِي.

(٣) أَحَبُّ زَمِيلِي.

(٤) أَحَبُّ أَسْتَاذِي.

(٥) أَحَبُّ اللَّهِ.

(٦) أَحَبُّ النَّبِيِّ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ).

(٧) أَحَبُّ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ.



¹ In English the word "and" is used only before the last word, but in Arabic it must be used all through.

دروس اللغة العربية
لغير الناطقين بها

Madinah Arabic Reader

Book 3

AN EIGHT-PART ARABIC
LANGUAGE COURSE AS TAUGHT
AT THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, MADINAH



Dr. V. Abdur Rahim

دروس اللغة العربية
لغير الناطقين بها

Madinah Arabic Reader

Book 3

Professor Abdur Rahim is the Director of the Translation Centre of the King Fahd Quran Printing Complex and former Professor of Arabic at the Islamic University of Madinah, Saudi Arabia.

Professor Abdur Rahim's eight-volume texts enable the student to acquire a knowledge of Arabic in the classical structural form. All of the books teach essential language skills through applied grammar. Each lesson is based on a conversation which illustrates distinctive language patterns.

A variety of exercises helps the student to understand and master each of the patterns occurring in the lesson. The vocabulary ranges from classical and Quranic Arabic to words and expressions current in modern Arabic.

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الدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

LESSON 1

هَاشِمٌ : السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.

الْمُدْرَسُ : وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.

هَاشِمٌ : كَيْفَ حَالُكَ يَا أَسْتَاذُ؟ لَعَلَّكَ بِخَيْرٍ.

الْمُدْرَسُ : الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ. وَكَيْفَ حَالُكَ أَنْتَ يَا هَاشِمُ؟ أَنَا أَحْبُّكَ كَثِيرًا يَا هَاشِمُ. إِنَّكَ طَالِبٌ ذَكِيٌّ وَمُجْتَهِدٌ وَذُو خُلُقٍ... أَمِنْ بَاكِسْتَانِ أَنْتَ أَمْ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ يَا هَاشِمُ؟

هَاشِمٌ : إِنِّي مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.

الْمُدْرَسُ : وَزَمِيلُكَ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مَعَكَ الْآنَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ، أَهْوَ أَيْضًا مِنَ الْهِنْدِ؟

هَاشِمٌ : لَا، إِنَّهُ مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانِ.

الْمُدْرَسُ : إِنَّ سَاعَتَكَ جَمِيلَةٌ يَا هَاشِمُ. أَمِنْ الْيَابَانِ هِيَ؟

هَاشِمٌ : لَا، إِنَّهَا مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.

الْمُدْرَسُ : أَغَالِيَةٌ هِيَ أَمْ رَخِيصَةٌ؟

هَاشِمٌ : إِنَّهَا رَخِيصَةٌ جِدًّا. إِنَّهَا بِمِائَةِ رُوبِيَّةٍ فَقَطْ.

الْمُدْرَسُ : كَمْ أَخَالَكَ يَا هَاشِمُ؟



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Illustrated by Gurmeet
First published 2006 Reprinted 2010
© Goodword Books 2010
Printed in India

٩- اقرأ الأمثلة، ثم حول الجمل الآتية مثلها:

Change the word ذُو to masculine plural, feminine singular and plural as shown in the example:



- (أ) هَذَا الطَّالِبُ ذُو خُلُقٍ. (ب) هَؤُلَاءِ الطُّلَّابُ ذَوُو خُلُقٍ.
(ج) هَذِهِ الطَّالِبَةُ ذَاتُ خُلُقٍ. (د) هَؤُلَاءِ الطَّالِبَاتُ ذَوَاتُ خُلُقٍ.
(١) هَذَا الرَّجُلُ ذُو مَالٍ كَثِيرٍ. (٢)
(٣) (٤)

١٠- ادخل (لعل) على الجمل الآتية علماً بأن (لعل) من أخوات (إن):

Rewrite the following sentences using لعل which acts just as إن :

- (١) هُوَ بَخِيرٌ (٢) هُمْ بَخِيرٌ
(٣) هِيَ بَخِيرٌ (٤) هُنَّ بَخِيرٌ
(٥) أَنْتَ بَخِيرٌ (٦) أَنْتُمْ بَخِيرٌ
(٧) أَنْتِ بَخِيرٌ (٨) أَنْتُنَّ بَخِيرٌ
(٩) أَنَا نَاجِحٌ (١٠) نَحْنُ نَاجِحُونَ
(١١) الْمُدِيرُ فِي غُرْفَتِهِ (١٢) الْإِخْتِبَارُ سَهْلٌ

١١- اقرأ المثالين، ثم أكمل الجمل الآتية بوضع (غال) أو (غالية) في الأماكن الخالية:

Read the examples and then complete the sentences that follow using غال or غالية in the blanks:



(أ) هَذَا الْقَلَمُ غَالٍ (أصله: غالي)

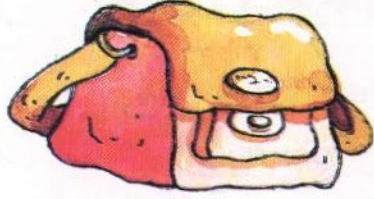
(ب) هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ غَالِيَةٌ.

(١) الْكُتُبُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ فِي بَلَدِنَا.

(٢) هَذَا الْكِتَابُ رَخِيسٌ وَذَلِكَ
.....

(٣) هَذَا الْمُعْجَمُ بِمِائَةِ رِيَالٍ هُوَ
.....

(٤) هَذِهِ الْحَقِيبَةُ
.....



١٢- اقرأ المثالين، ثم اقرأ الجمل الآتية. بعد ذلك اكتبها مع كتابة الأعداد الواردة فيها بالحروف:

Read the examples and then write the sentences that follow, replacing the figures with words:

(أ) ١٠٠ = مِائَةُ رَجُلٍ / مِائَةُ امْرَأَةٍ.

(ب) ١٠٠٠ = أَلْفُ رَجُلٍ / أَلْفُ امْرَأَةٍ.

(١) هَذَا التَّلْفَازُ بِـ ١٠٠٠ رِيَالٍ.

(٢) عِنْدِي ١٠٠٠ دُولَارٍ.

(٣) فِي هَذَا الْكِتَابِ ١٠٠ صَفْحَةٌ.

(٤) بِكَمْ هَذِهِ الْحَقِيبَةُ؟ هِيَ بِـ ١٠٠ رِيَالٍ.

(٥) فِي هَذِهِ الْكُلِّيَّةِ ١٠٠ طَالِبٍ مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانٍ وَ ١٠٠ طَالِبٍ مِنْ

إِنْدُونِيسِيَا.

١٣- كَوِّنْ جُمْلَةً مُسْتَعْمِلًا الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ:

Use each of the following words in a sentence of your own:

ذَكِيٌّ - مِائَةٌ - مُتَزَوِّجٌ - أَغْزَبُ - خُلِقَ - دُولَارٌ - غَالٍ.